THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] TUESDAY, 11 MARCH, 1834. [NO. 2319.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Subscribers and Friends of the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY will take place on THURSDAY, the 13th MARCH, inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. in the *Girls' School-room*, BYCULLA.

The RIGHT HON'BLE THE EARL OF CLARE has consented to take the Chair.

NOTICE.

THAT in conformity with a Requisition signed by twelve members of the Byculla Club, a special General Meeting of the members will be held at the Club House, on Saturday, the 15th instant, at 5 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of considering two Propositions as restricting the framing of new Regulations to the half yearly general meeting.

Club House, 8th March, 1834.

FOR SALE—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published; together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army. Price five rupees per copy

FOR SALE—A few copies of the East India Company's Charter, printed on Royal paper. Price, one Rupee.

FOR SALE,

THE XIIIth. number of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST.—PRICE Rs. 3.

Courier Office, 11th March, 1834.

FOR SALE,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the present year, shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSALMEN, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

Courier Office, 11th March, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one rupee.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from

No. 7 to 20, each No.	3	0	0
Blank Powers of Attorney,	0	2	0
Do. Interest Bonds,	0	2	0
Do. Policies,	1	0	0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,	0	2	0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,	0	2	0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,	0	2	0
Plans of the Island,	1	0	0
Traveller's Itinerary,	5	0	0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,	3	0	0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO CHINA,

THE fine new Ship ELIZA STEWART, 500 Tons, ROBERT MILLAR, Commander, will sail on the 25th instant.

This Vessel has room for a few Tons of light Freight and has splendid accommodations for Passengers. Apply to Captain MILLAR on board, or to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEWART AND CO.

Bombay, 11th March, 1834.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE Ship COLOMBIA, 510 Tons, Capt. R. PATTISON, Commander; sails fast, carries a Surgeon, and will leave Bombay in this month. For terms and plans of Cabins, apply to Captain PATTISON at the Office of DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 11th March, 1834.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE fast sailing Ship "CALEDONIA," 450 Tons, R. STROYAN, Commander, will leave Bombay on the 25th instant, has room for a few Passengers. Apply to DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 11th March, 1834.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE EUPHRATES, 600 Tons, WILLIAM BUCKHAM, Commander; now daily expected, and will have immediate, despatch. Plans, of her Cabins can be seen at the Office of DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 11th March, 1834.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Surgeon J Butchart, 1st Lt. Cavalry, from Sholapoor

DEPARTURES,-none.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

March 8th. Portuguese Barque Sam Francisco de Paula, Jonquim Francisco de Send, from Macao 17th December 1833. Touched at Singapoor, Malacca, Penang, Cochin, Mangalore and Goa.

Passengers.—2 Portuguese Merchants, and two Prisoners from Penang.

DEPARTURES.

Do. Ship Ospray, James Salmon, Master, to Greenock.

Passengers,—Lieut. Henry Hart, 6th N. I. and Captain G. Thornton, 19th Regt. N. I.

Do. His Majesty's Ship Melville, bearing the Flag of His Excellency Vice Admiral Sir John Gore, K. C. B. Commander in chief. Commander, W. W. P. Johnson, in charge, to sea.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S GUARD-SHIP,—Hastings.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S FLOATING CHAPEL,—Aurora.

FREE TRADERS,.....Columbia, Huron, William, Rodgers Duncan Gibb, Eliza, Emmie, Eliza Stewart, and Caledonia.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Charlotte, Lowjee Family, Charles Forbes, Cornwallis, Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Caledonia, John Bannerman, Francis Warden, Maackbar, Helen, Dadaloy, Ann, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Charles Malcolm, Fort William, Lord Castlereagh, Glenelg, Asia Felix and Hormusjee Bomanjee.

FRENCH SHIP.—Corra Nelly.

BRAZILIAN.—Amizade.

PORTUGUESE.—Duke de Beza, and Santa Anna. and Bark Sam Francisco de Paula.

H. H. THE IMAUM'S.—Caroline, and Nazareth.

ARAB. Fattel Kurrim.

VESSELS LOADING.

Dadaloy, for the Malay Coast.

Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, for Siam.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 11 MARCH, 1834.

His Excellency, Vice Admiral Sir John Gore, sailed on Saturday last in the *Melville* for Madras. In going out of the harbour the *Melville*, we regret to say, met with an accident. No pilot, it appears, was on board, and sufficient allowance not having been made for the tide, which was ebbing with considerable rapidity, she was carried out of the proper direction, and driven against a dow that was at anchor. This produced some confusion, but after a little delay the two vessels were disengaged, when the *Melville* again made sail, and got to sea without further difficulty.

The papers which were received yesterday from Calcutta mention the arrival of a vesse lat that port with London papers up to the 27th of October, being three days later than those we have received here. We do not however observe any news in them which we have not already published, except an account of a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Rickards Mackintosh and Co. at which a short statement was made of the proceedings of the firm since its failure. This will be found extracted below.

We republish from the *Calcutta Gazette* the following important order which has lately been issued by the Supreme Government.—Whether it is to be acted on at the subordinate Presidencies does not appear; but there can be little doubt, we imagine, if it should be found to answer the expectations of Government in Bengal, of its being extended to the whole of India at no very distant period.

"1. The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is please to determine, that no Officer, whatever his standing in relation to a vacant situation, will be appointed to succeed to it, unless he be considered by Government properly qualified to do justice to the trust about to be confided to him; and that, in the event of any deficiency in the requisite qualifications, he, as well as all others in the same predicament, will be passed over in favor of any Junior on the gradation list, competent to discharge the functions of the supposed office with real efficiency."

"2. With a view to afford to Government the necessary information in regard to the official character and merits of every Officer employed, His Lordship in Council is pleased to direct, that every Officer, Court or Board to whom Covenanted Officers are placed in subordination, shall publicly report half-yearly, upon their Official qualifications and conduct, that the Report of the Magistrate and Collector upon his Deputy or Assistants shall be forwarded to the Commissioner, and by him with his own comments thereon, and a corresponding Statement with respect to all the Magistrates and Collectors, and independant Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors under his jurisdiction, to the Nizamut Adawlut or Sudder Board, as the Officer reported on may be subject to the one or the other; and that the superior Controlling Authorities, in like manner, shall review the whole of these Returns, and submit them, with a declaration of their own opinions in confirmation of, or dissent from, those expressed by the Commissioners and Magistrates and Collectors respectively, and a Report upon the qualifications and conduct of all the Officers of the former class, for the information of Government. The Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut will submit similar Reports regarding the Civil and Session Judges."

"3. These Reports should present, in regard to each individual, a Statement of his general qualifications for the public service, with distinct reference to his temper, discretion, patience, and habits of application to public business, his knowledge of the Native languages, and pre-eminently, his disposition and behaviour towards the people, high and low, with whom he is brought into official contact."

"4. The Controlling Officers will of course be held responsible for the effects of the misconduct of the Covenanted Subordinate Officers which they may fail to report; and it must be remembered by the Controlling Officers, that if it shall sometimes be their ungrateful duty to allege incapacity or misconduct on the part of an inferior, they thereby perform a most acceptable service to the people, over whom such an incompetent or unworthy functionary is placed; and that they will also enjoy the opportunity of recording the meritorious qualities of those who are really worthy of such commendation, and of thus supplying the Government with data for the just and beneficial allotment of official rewards."

What the effect of this order will be, is a matter of considerable moment. In the King's service it is well known that the principle upon which it is founded is in extensive operation; and that the colonels of regiments are required to forward regularly to the Horse Guards, a report of the character and qualifications of every commissioned officer under them. This practice we believe was introduced by the Duke of York; and it is to be presumed, by its being still kept up with as much care as ever, that it has been found of considerable advantage. In the civil service of India however we doubt whether it will answer so well. That it will establish a severe check upon many of the junior members of that body there can be no doubt, and so far perhaps be favorable. But will it not also put an end to the confidence and cordiality which at present exist in the service, and by so doing, lead to serious evils?

If the reports sent in to Government are to be worth much as a guide to act upon, they must of course be drawn up with perfect impartiality. Is this however possible in the situation in which the civil service is placed?—Can people who are thrown into small societies like those existing at most stations in the interior, cast off the partialities and antipathies which such a state of things produces?—How often, for instance, is an individual at the head of an office to be found upon terms of the closest intimacy with another under him who is deficient in some of the most essential qualifications of an able public servant.—And can such a person be expected to hand up a faithful report of the character of his friend; and thus be the means perhaps of ruining him for ever?—On the other hand, may not the prospects of a subordinate officer be injured, perhaps blasted, owing to circumstances totally disconnected with his official duties? Such events no doubt would be of rare occurrence; but their very possibility is an objection to the measure of no trifling weight.

It does not appear from the order whether the reports, like those of commanding officers to the Horse Guards, are to be strictly private or not; but in either case they must increase very materially the influence of the officer who is required to make them; and render him an object of suspicion and fear—perhaps of hatred—to many who are subordinate to him. Whether the measure under these circumstances, even if it should be found practicable to have the intentions of Government faithfully fulfilled with regard to it, will prove upon the whole beneficial remains to be seen; though there can be no doubt it will give a stimulus to exertion, and prevent in many instances persons from being appointed to situations they are unfitted to fill.

DELHI.

Native accounts have been received in this city of a revolution at Indore. Mulhar Row Holkar, who died about six weeks ago, had settled the succession on his adopted son, but it appears that his nephew, the son of an elder brother of the deceased Prince, called Hurree Row, has proclaimed himself sovereign of the country and is supported by the people. The troops, it is reported, are all disposed to join the new claimant, who is considered certain of success, if the British Government do not interfere, and as yet the acting Resident has remained neutral.

Another rumour, not so well authenticated gives us to understand that Runjeet Sing, in anticipation of his death, has placed his son Kurruck Singh on the Guddee, and abdicated in favour of that imbecile young man. A gentleman at this station has just received a letter, from a highly respectable quarter, in which the report alluded to is not mentioned but, as it contains a more accurate account of the Lahore Chief's illness than has hitherto appeared, we subjoin the following extract:—

"Maharaja Runjeet Sing's health is still precarious. Dr. Harlan reports that he has had an acute attack of Liver, the painful symptoms of which he has subdued by excessive abstinence; an obstinate perseverance in which, together with a leuco phlegmatic diathæsis, has given rise to œdema of the extremities, and a depraved and deficient secretion of Bile, which causes Diarrhœa and great debility: Of these the Diarrhœa is the most annoying. It is of the intermittent kind, recurring every four or five days. He will take no medicine. Dr. Gerard who has arrived at Lahore, has advised him to use Beer as a tonic."—*Delhi Gaz. Feb.* 22.

LAHORE.—The Maharajah, addressing himself to the *Moosahibs*, stated that the Martyr Sheiks had appared to him in a dream and told him, that, in consequence of his late union with a dancing girl, he was afflicted with his present sickness; and that were he to separate himself from her, and go through the process of purification termed "Pahul," he would recover: The Moosahibs answered that such no doubt was the case: upon which Desoo Singh and other Seiks were sent for, and his Highness went through the ceremony of "*Pahul*" granting them gold Bracelets, and clothes on their departure.

Nour Nahal Singh, the son of Kour Khurruck Singh, asked for a Jagheer: his Highness said that it would be granted, and desired him to be always at the Durbar. *Ibid.*

The Ameers of Sinde have ordered a levy of of 80,000 men, and issued a disproportionate sum of eight lacs of rupees from the Hyderabad treasury, to make head against Shah Shuja. His Majesty remians at Shik arpore, confident of success, but his army though now pretty numerous, is wretchedly equipped: and the best informed doubt his ability to resist the Sindians, if they continue united and attack him with such force as their resources may command.

It is reported that Mr. Holt Makenzie declined the Government of Agra.

Intelligence of the death of Ram Mohun Roy was by some means received in the Palace before it appeared in the Calcutta Papers. Mirza Selim and all his party are thrown into great dispondency by the event. They now dispair of getting even the three lacks a year which were lately offered through the influence of the deceased Envoy.

The commanding officer at Loodianah has announced that none of the officers there must expect leave of absence during the ensuing hot season. Commotions are confidently expected if Runjeet Sing dies.—*Ibid.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

MESSRS. RICKARDS, MACKINTOSH, AND CO

At a meeting of creditors of the above firm, held on the 14th instant, Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., being called to the chair, Mr. Horseley Palmer stated the proceedings of the inspectors since the last meeting, particularly as to the claim of Messrs. Dent and Co., and the proposed arrangement for a compromise with them, after which the recommendation by the inspectors that the compromise be agreed to, was read.

Much discussion took place as to the rights of the bill holders, and after reading clause 23 of the deed of arrangement, and the opinions of the counsel on the subject, the following resolutions were passed, viz:—

Moved by Mr. Ridgway, and seconded by General Ashe:—"That this meeting having take into consideration the statement made by Mr. Palmer, it is considered expedient and also advantageous to the interests of the creditors at large that the proposed arrangement with Messrs. Thomas Dent and Co, recommended by the inspectors in respect of certain bills transmitted to them for the negotiation and remittance account be agreed to, and that Messrs. Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co. be authorised to carry it into effect." Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Ridgway, and seconded by Mr. David Nisbett:—"That it would conduce greatly to the advancement of the object set forth in the foregoing resolution, that arrangements be made to carry into effect the recommendation of the inspectors, that Mr. Roberts be sent out to Calcutta at the expense of the estate upon the terms submitted by the the inspectors." Carried with one dissenting voice.

Moved by Mr. Kinnair, second by Mr. Stubbs:—"That however unfortunate the state of the assets of the firm of Rickards, Mackintosh and Co., may be with respect to the amount of the dividends likely to be made, it is nevertheless expedient and desirable, with reference to the honorable conduct of the firm, and the best interest of the creditors at large and this meeting strongly recommends (seven-tenths of the creditors in amount having already signed) that the remaining portion do concur in the terms of the deed, and that they be invited to execute the same with the least possible delay." Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. J. B. Fraser, seconded by Colonel Fagan, resolved:—"That the statement now submitted of the affairs of the house at the present time; and of the management thereof, by Messrs. Richards, Mackintosh, and Co., under the direction of the inspectators, is satisfactory to this meeting, and fully justifies the creditors in the confidence reposed by them in Messrs. Richards, Mackintosh, and Co., and the inspectors." Carried unanimously.

Resolved:—"That the meeting do adjourn to Monday, 28th October, instant, at twelve o'clock."

The meeting expressed a strong sense of the honourable conduct of the members of the house, and the valuable exertions of the inspectors by whose joint exertions so much had been effected in a short period."

The balance sheet, with requisite statements and details of the co-partnership, and private estates of the partners, lay on the table during the proceedings. It appears that while upwards of 200,000*l.* have been realised under the management of the house since the 6th of May, at a trifling expense, the affairs have been brought to so small a compass, that the remaining business of winding up the concern has been managed by one partner, with the assistance of a small establishment; so that nearly all the expense to which the estate can be subjected has already been incurred. The following is the present state of the affairs of the house:—

Total amount of the debts, liabilities, &c., to R. M. and Co.,		698,882*l.*
ASSETS.—Amount of property, balances, and debts due to R. M. and Co.,	475 449	422,004*l.*
Amount of debts and liabilities due to R. M. and Co.,	366,616*l.*	120,983*l.*
Grand total assets per books,	842,065*l.*	552,987*l.*

It was shown that, since the meeting of the 28th of June, an increase of 104,926*l.* had taken place in the assets, viz.—

Surplus on sale of indigo, &c.	20,425*l.*
Surplus in the balance, and liabilities of R. M. and Co.	84,501*l.*
Increase.	104,926*l.*

The house has paid a first dividend on 509,670*l.* or on upwards of seven tenths of its liabilities, and showed that it had ready cash in the Bank of England sufficient to complete a dividend of 25 per cent. on their debts.—*Atlas, Oct.* 20.

CHILDREN OF FORTUNE.

(From the Dublin Mail.)

It is a common observation in the trading community of every little country town, that there is always one man—whether he be grocer, inn-keeper, baker, butcher, or jack-of-all-trades, who is, for a time, exclusively making a fortune, while the others, can barely make the two ends meet: and who, when his career of prosperity has fairly run its round, and brought him to the top, is succeeded by some other individual favourite, of fortune in the same or some different line of business.

The remark might be extended much farther; and—*parva componere magnis*—would be found equally applicable to nations and families as to villages and tradesmen. England has for ever, we believe, been the fairy god-mother to some lucky child of chance, whom it has been her delight to elevate above his fellow in rank, and to fill his coffers with the golden offerings of national munificence. Not to fatigue ourselves with a retrospect, many living at present remember the sudden elevation, long reign, and unbounded patronage of the Bute family under the auspices of George the Third. Towards the conclusion of this reign and under that of his successor, the star of the Wellesley family rose in the ascendant; and partly by the good fortune of some of the branches—but mainly

through the transcendent merits and military glory of the great chieftain, the House of Mornington as it then was—the House of Wellesley as it now is—was not only the great recipient of public favour, honour, and emolument, but likewise the chief channel for the distribution of these goods and distinctions.

But all human prosperity is mutable. The demise of George the Fourth was but the forerunner of the declination of this brilliant star. William the Fourth ascended to the throne of his brother, and in his train came the new monopoly. The Greys in England—the Plunkets in Ireland, are the fairy god-children of the British Destiny. They have all things in their gift; but, unlike their predecessors, they will divide with none but themselves. Even between the two there is a grudge and struggle; and the empire witnesses for the first time an unblushing rapacity for her favours, unchecked by the decency of a private and friendly distribution of them. There is nothing to be had which a Grey could covet, that a Grey does not grasp at; nor anything which might fit a Plunket's knuckle, that a Plunket does not gripe: it happens, too, that many things are desirable in common which neither is willing to part with; and an angry and most indecent contest exhibits to public detestation the greediness of the parties.

"Make hay while the sun shines," is a homely proverb—but, like other scraps of the concentrated wisdom of ages, carries not only a moral, but a consolation. To the *haymakers*, an admonition to make the best use of their time; to others, the consoling reflection that at some time or other the sun will cease to shine exclusively on the present objects of his favour, and may cast a glance around him of greater impartiality.

The Greys must soon be glutted, and the Plunkets full; or if not, the *law of nations* which we have been contemplating will speedily bring the cycle to its close.

"Who shall succeed them?

HONEST TOM STEELE.

The following is part of a speech attributed to O'Connell's lieutenant, by the *Northern Whig*:—

"What is the Marquis of Wellesley in Ireland, in comparison with me? He is only the Viceroy of William the IV. We are eight millions! Recollect, men of Limerick, we are eight millions, and I am the Viceroy of King Dan; and, as Dan is much greater than poor Billy the King, it follows by logical inference, that I am a much greater man than Wellesley, the Lord Lieutenant. But jesting a part, William IV. is like the sailor in Shakspeare's Tempest, 'King of the island.' no doubt; but the people have, lately, become Viceroy over him. I am one of the people of Ireland, and, thank Heaven, as a member of the Political Union, identified also with the noble people of England—I say 'the people emphatically, contra-distinguished from their government. About the Marquis of Wellesley I say little, as yet. Let us give him a fair trial—he was a great chap in India, when Governor-General, and thought to be a mighty chap in Ireland, too; but he soon found how little we cared about him, when he thought to assume airs, and the spirit of oriental importance. Poor miserable Anglesey is gone away, and many a dry eye he has left behind him in Ireland; he who crawled under Blackburn, the Attorney-General, like a magget under a carrion. Anglesey, of the letter of Kertland!—Anglesey, of the salary!!—Anglesey, of the proclamation persecution!—is gone away, for ever! I am quite competent to give Wellesley a lecture on Irish politics, and I will do it, too, before I leave this Court-house. (A voice in the crowd—"He is not the first Lord Lieutenant you have taught his lesson.) Mr. Steele—"O! bless your soul, no—poor sucking babes; sure I am their proper instructor, as King Dan's; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, while he is in the Kingdom of Kerry. Priest-hunting is now no longer fashionable, and religious, and Protestant sport in Ireland. I wonder how much would my friend Richard Kenny charge me for a game license for hunting or shooting Father Pat Hogan, and Father Emtaught, and a few others of the Catholic Clergy. This was no bad Protestant amusement in days of old. You may recollect my speech in this city, at the great meeting in the Haymarket, which I convened suddenly, last twelve months, at which I, in terms of the most deadly denunciation, defied the Duke of Wellington and his party to a conflict with arms, and if my brethren of the Union in England had been obliged to march to London, I was ready prepared in Ireland, as ever man was in the world, and had made all arrangements on the supposition of a civil war, and not of peace—and if O'Connell, strained by any desparate necessity, had given me the order from London, you all know right well, that in three days from the receiving of that order, more than half a million of Irish pikemen, with me at their head, would have acted with a devotion under the orders of the father of his country. They prosecuted me for libel? Now was not this a hard case, on a poor mild, innocent, amiable, gentle, simple, sweet, modest, retiring, faltering, diffident, blushing, darling, delightful, delicate, beautiful, little ducky-dove like me?—Merely because I would not contradict them; but politely called them tyrants, for bringing in a Bill which they volunteered themselves to avow to be most tyrannical. Ah, the poor fellows, I drew them into an ambuscade, and then wrote some articles against myself, in the newspapers, for fear any one who had common sense should induce them to abandon the prosecution. Bless my soul, if we had been obliged to fight last year, how we would have made Wellington bless Ireland; just on the principle, that in my country, sweet, lovely Clare, we bless the village of Kilmurry M'Mahon—

'O Kilmurry M'Mahon's a place you would bless,
Where whisky costs nothing and beating, costs less."

EDUCATION.

HINDU SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

The following statement comes from one whose learning and intelligence entitle all he says to high respect. The institutions of men whom we call barbarians are not all barbarous. Civilized England might lay some of the words of Sir Alexander Johnston to heart:—

"With reference to the first head, that of education, Sir Alexander remarked, that, in the Hindu political system, the education of the people had always formed part of the business of the government, and with this view a certain portion of the produce of the soil, in every district, was assigned to the support of the schoolmaster; in Scotland, he observed, a similar plan had been followed to a certain extent, but in England no such provision existed, while in India it was clearly traceable two thousand years ago. The mode of teaching adopted under this system had furnished the idea of Dr. Bell's which was now rapidly extending throughout Europe. So highly, indeed, was the influence of education prized among the Hindus, that it was regarded with a sort of religious veneration, and this feeling of respect extended to those employed in its administration. The children were brought by their parents, in early infancy, into the presence of the schoolmaster, to whose care they were consigned with something of the solemnity of a public and official act. Sir Alexander next adverted to the works employed in the business of instruction, among which was particularly mentioned the *Cural*, a work on ethics, written in the highest style of Tamul poetry, by Tiruvalluven. Sir Alexander detailed some particulars of the life of the author of this celebrated composition. It was well known, he remarked, that a college of high reputation had existed in Madras from the third to the tenth century. To this college the author of the *Cural* applied for admission as a student; but a difficulty, apparently insurmountable, presented itself; he was a man of low caste, a pariah. He claimed his right, however, to be examined as to his qualifications; and these were found to be of such a nature, that all opposition gave way, and he became an inmate of the college, in which he eventually attained the highest honours. A testimony to the power of education, still more extraordinary, is afforded in the history of the sister of this very individual, who became herself renowned throughout the whole of Southern India for her extensive and profound acquirements, and who obtained, in so striking a degree, the respect of her contemporaries, as to be privileged to take precedence of all persons of her own sex of the highest rank in the country: thus furnishing a most remarkable instance of a public acknowledgement of the pre-eminence of talent over elevated station. Upon reviewing these facts, Sir Alexander observed, it was idle now to ask the question, shall the Hindus be educated or not?' They have had a system of education of their owa for two thousand years, nor was it possible now to stop the progress of education, were it so desired."—*Proceedings of the Royal Asiatic Society.*

SUFFERINGS OF GUILLOTINED PERSONS.

A MEMOIR has recently been presented to the Academy of Sciences, on the subject of death by decollation, which will cause an investigation to take place, under the authority of Messrs. Magendie and Flourens. Guillotin, the inventor of the guillotine, as well as several other distinguished physiologists, was of opinion that no physical suffering attends the act of decapitation. Sue, Sommering, and Castel, entertain different views. Experiments have been made by Sue on turkeys, sheep, and calves; when the head and body having been severed by a sharp instrument, gave severally evidence of suffering. The body of a Turkey thus decapitated, after remaining motionless a whole minute, rose in its legs and remained in that position a minute and a-half, flapping its wings, and raising its claw towards the throat. The body of a decapitated sheep was convulsed with so much violence, that three men were obliged to hold it The head of a calf, after decollation, opened its eyes and moved its mouth and nostrils for six minutes. Aldini, who tried his galvanic experiments in 1803, in Italy on a guillotined person, in London upon a body executed by hanging, states that muscular contractions took place during two hours after death in the hanged, and threequarters of an hour in the decapitated man. Mojan, Professor of Physiology at Genoa, having produced at Paris a system of investigation of the results of the guillotine, states that having exposed two heads, a quarter of an hour after decollation, to a strong light, the eyelids closed suddenly. The tongue, which protruded from the lips, being pricked with a needle was drawn back into the mouth, and the countenance expressed sudden pain. The head of a criminal named Tillier being submitted to examination after the guillotine, the head *turned* in every direction from whence he was called by name. A report, hitherto treated as fabulous, may therefore be believed: that, when the executioner gave a blow on the face to Charlotte Corday's head, the countenance expressed violent indignation. Fontenelle asserts that he has frequently seen the heads of guillotined persons move their lips. Siveling declares that by touching the spinal marrow, the most horrible demonstrations of agony succeed.

Many animals retain the power of locomotion after decapitation. A tortise will live for six months executing its ordinary functions, after the extraction of the brain; and *twelve days*, after the head has been cut completely off. Charras, an operator at the Jardin des Plantes, having cut off the head of a viper, two of his pupils were dangerously stung by it, sixty hours afterwards. Gallien records, that the Emperor Commodus was so skilful in the decapitation of ostriches, that these birds did not at first pause in their speed, after the loss of their heads. Boerhaave cut off the head of a cock, which was running towards a trough, at the distance of 20 feet, and the body fulfilled its intention. Perranit decapitated a serpent, and the body crawled towards its usual retreat. Beetles advance cautiously, examining the ground first with the right leg, then with the left, after losing their heads. The heart of a frog palpitates two hours afterwards; and flies and butterflies fly about for many minutes. Monsieur de Fontenelles memoir contains many other apparantly incredible, but equally well-authenticated facts; and the further investigation of Magendie, and his learned colleague, will be laid forthwith before the French government. It appears, on the present showing, that the guillotine is the most cruel mode of destruction ever yet devised,—since no limit can be placed to the agonies of death after its operation.—*Court Journal, September.* 28.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ENGLISH TRAVELLERS.

[We gladly give insertion to the following note from Captain Basil Hall, and its enclosnre from one of his American correspondents. It will be in the recollection of our readers that when the Captain's book appeared, although we could by no means go along with him in many of his doctrines, we gave him full credit for fidelity in his descriptions both of things and of manners, and for sincerity in his opinions. We also ventured to anticipate that in time when the strange irritability and sensitiveness of our trans-Atlantic brethren had worn off a little, the worthy Captain's strictures might really prove useful to the Americans themselves. The letter we published below would seem to show that this consummations is coming about even sooner than we could have expected,]

Captain Basil Hall presents his compliments to the editor of *The Times*, and will feel obliged to him to give insertion of the accompanying letter which he has just received from a friend in America. It is written in a spirit of amity and kindliness which is particularly gratifying to Captain Hall's feeling and he trusts it will be no less so to those Americans whose personal acquaintance he does not possess, than he is very confident it will prove to those whose friendship he was fortunate enough to gain when travelling in the United States.

Captain Hall does not remember the contents of the letter to which his correspondent alludes; but he is sure that it was written with the most cordial good will towards America; and as he has sedulously avoided reading any of the angry criticisms on his work which he understands have been published in that country, this good will has never been ruffled, while the numerous obliging letters he has from time to time received from the other side of the water convince him that, in process of time, the true purpose of his publication will come to be understood on both sides of the Atlantic.

Geneva, Sept. 23.

"Canandaigua, Aug. 14.

"Esteemed Sir,—Although these lines will not be worth the postage, yet I cannot refrain from stating, that being in New York on the 4th of July (our 'independent' day), while dining with a party of 'all nations' in Broadway, the current conversation ran upon Madame Trollope, &c., and, finally, towards your 'account of us. After much 'slang-wanging,' as Washington Irving calls it, the party voted that, 'on the whole Captain Hall is that British traveller whose view of society and public feeling in the United States merits most confidence.' After which your health!!! was proposed, by a Yankee too, in a bumper, and drank with true sincerity. Think, Sir, of this event, for so I must call it, and be assured you and the writer will live to see a diploma yet sent to you from our colleges! After the health was given, the writer 'made bold' to state that he regretted it was not in his power to read what he esteemed a magnanimous letter which 'the toast' had done him the honour to write during the heat of the battle which raged in the United States upon your work a committee was chosen to make a demand for it for the purpose (although private) of giving it to the world: it has been done, in the weekly publication in New York called the *Mirror*, together with a literary letter from Miss Jane Porter, another from Mr. Lockhart, and one from 'Lady Blessington,' and one from William Wallace Currie, of Liverpool, each breathing peace and good-will to my sensitive country My sole inducement in allowing them to see the light was to bring 'mother and daughter' to a liberal and just understanding of each other, to which end I will always believe your work must eventually be esteemed the pioneer. And I remain with humble thanks towards your good self for giving us 'self knowledge.'—Amen,

"WILLIAM WOOD."

TRADE OF MANUFACTURE OF ENGLAND.

MORNING CHRONICLE.—Among several valuable articles in the forthcoming number of the *Edinburgh Review*, we observe a very able review of the evidence taken by a committee of the House of Commons last session, on the present state of manufactures, trade, and shipping. Such a view becomes particularly necessary from the evidence having been published without a report—owing to circumstances which deserve some mention. The Chairman of the Committee, it seems, drew up a series of comprehensive resolutions, in exact conformity with the evidence, but they were rejected by the Committee; not because they were not satisfied with the truth of the statements, but because they were afraid they might be unpalatable to their constituents. Some people would not admit the country was in a prosperous state, even if the description of Lubberly Land were realised where geese and turkeys ready roasted, with knives and forks beside them, constantly invite the passer by to a gratuitous meal.

It appears, from the evidence of the most intelligent witnesses, that the industry of the country never was in a more satisfactory state than at the present moment. This description applies to all the great branches of our industry, and to the internal trade of the country. If the shipping trade be in a less satisfactory state than the others, the cause is not the increased employment of foreign shipping, but a fall in the price of the articles employed in ship building. A ship, in consequence of the fall in price of all the articles used in its construction, can be built now for much less than it could be built for several years ago; so that a shipowner, whose stock in trade might then be worth 100,000*l.* is not now worth 50,000*l.*

But this cause, though it may have operated injuriously to individual shipowners, is a benefit to the country; and it appears that the number of ships built is continually increasing every year. The ships built and registered in England and Scotland were, for the year ending 5th January, 1832—for England, 555 vessels. 67,973 tonnage; for Scotland, 148 vessels, 13,454 tonnage; for the year ended 5th January, 1833—for England, 550 vessels, 71,036 tonnage; for Scotland, 156 vessels, 17,055 tonnage.

The woollen trade is also in a most satisfactory state. Mr. Henry Hughes, an extensive wool broker, says "I consider that the woollen manufacturers of this country were never better employed than at the present moment; there is more manufactured at present than there has been in any year within the memory of the oldest man living. The manufacture has so much increased that no man a few years back would have supposed that Yorkshire would have been in the state in which it is at present; I am just returned from Yorkshire, and I never knew the trade in it so prosperous whether as at present, and particularly the stuff business" (Minutes of Evidence, p. 68) "Being asked whether in his recent journey to Yorkshire, he had remarked any appearance of mills being built? he replied' 'Immense, enough to astonish anybody.' It is gratifying also to observe that the state of the manufacture in the west of England has been materially improved within these few years, and that it is now recovering some branches which it was supposed were wholly transferred to the north."

The iron manufacture had in consequence of the excitement of 1825, increased its produce from 470,000 tons, in 1823, to above 700,000 tons. The manufacture in consequence suffered a depression but it is rapidly recovering from it.

The silk trade, about which so much noise was made some years ago, has increased upwards of 50 per cent. since the adoption of the liberal measures so much decried. The declared value of all sorts of manufactured silk goods exported in 1820 was 371,775*l.* In 1831 it was 578,874*l.* "It is plain, therefore (observes the Reviewer), that the manufacture is not increasing merely because of an increased demand in the home market, but that we are rapidly gaining on our rivals in the markets of foreign countries. This affords unquestionable evidence of the improvement as well as the extension of the manufacture." It appears that the manufacture has now left all its former seats, or Manchester. Even Macclesfield is sharing the fate of Spitalfields and Norwich.

A number of most unexceptionable witnesses bear evidence to the improvement of the retail trade throughout the country. Mr. James, of the firm of Moore, James, and Co., stated—"I should say that the retail dealers of this country are in a situation to pay closer than I ever knew them; they have been gradually improving their method of managing their business, and *now enabled to pay for their goods in about half the time that they used to pay some twenty years ago*, when I was first a partner in the house in which I am now." Mr. Cook, an extensive and intelligent broker, of Mincing-lane, observed, "I never recollect a period when there was *so little mercantile and trading pressure as at the present time, and for the last six or seven months.* Since the 1st of May I have given credit to the extent of 250,000*l.* for sugar placed in my hands, sold and delivered to different consumers in the country. The amounts to each party have varied from as low as 40*l.* to as high as 10,000*l.* depending upon the credit of the individual; and it is a singular fact, that not a bad debt of any amount has been incurred; the warrants have also been regularly taken away at the prompt. From my knowledge of the sugar trade, I believe the grocers are a thriving body of traders."

Mr. Lewis Loyd, the well known banker, "speaks strongly of the improved habits of and the greater economy and industry of the manufactoring and commercial classes," and that bills "are now paid more regularly than he ever knew them."

The Reviewer has little difficulty in showing that the present state of things is satisfactory, at least that "the condition of the industrious classes in general, and particularly of the great mass of the labouring population, is now decidedly better than it has been for a lengthened series of years." But he looks with apprehension as to the future from the low rate of profit. By way of arresting the efflux of capital which such a state of things has a tendency to cause, he strongly urges the adoption of means for making industry more productive. "It is not possible," he observes, "to say beforehand how much a reasonable modification of the corn laws, the equalization of the timber duties, and the abolition of the oppressive discriminatory duties on foreign colonial produce, might raise the rate of profit; but that they will do so to a considerable extent does not admit of any doubt whatever. Such measures are besides highly expedient on other grounds. The corn laws, in their present state, inflict the most serious injury on the commerce and manufactures of the country, without conferring any real benefit on the agriculturists. They render the importation of corn uncertain, and a matter indeed of hazardous and extraordinary speculation; instead of that secure and regular trade which it would be under a system of moderate fixed duties on importation, with a corresponding drawback on exportation. At present the principal equivalent that most foreign nations have to exchange for our manufactured goods is at one time capriciously excluded from our markets, while at another time it is forced upon them in excessive quantities. —*Globe, October* 23.

COBBETT AND THE BISHOP OF EXETER.

(From Cobbett's Register, September 14.*)*

TO THE BISHOP OF EXETER.

Normandy Farm, 12th September, 1833.

MY LORD,—I heard your speech on the Irish Church Temporalities Bill," which had two qualities very much esteemed by me, *boldness* and *frankness*; and, if it was longer than most people thought it ought to have been it was not too long to contain all the matter which it was necessary for you to state and to argue upon. That speech convinced me, that you are destined to be recorded as the last defender of the church, as that church now stands; while the very great ability and

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

extent of knowledge which you displayed, gave you a little to that degree of respect with which I shall now treat you, in some short observations which I have to make upon *the charge recently delivered by you to the clergy of the diocese of Exeter.*

I have not this charge at full length, but a mere outline, which I find published in a Devonshire newspaper, called the "*Western Luminary*," and which outline I, in order to treat your Lordship fairly, publish ed in my *Register* of last week, at page 621; it being my opinion then, as well as now, that that outline came from your Lordship's own pen. The topics of the charge are various; but I shall dwell upon the principal one only, at this time; namely, that of TITHES; for, on this point all the other topics turn. You say," that "it was never the law of England, that any portion "of the tithes was applicable to the repairs of the "church; and that as to the poor, nothing further was "ever enjoyed, than that which was the duty of the "clergy at all times, namely, the duties of hospitality "and charity." This is what you say; and this is what I am about to prove to be untrue. I am about to prove that, from the establishment of Christianity in England, or, at least from the Establishment of *parishes* the law reqired that the churches should be repaired, and the poor relieved, out of the produce of the tithes.

But before I enter into the matter; before I prove again that which I have so often proved, and in so many different works, let me observe a little upon your acknowledgment," that the question of change, or no change, with regard to the church, was *decided*;" that it was decided *that there must be a change!* This is a good deal for the champion-bishop to say. What! accuse me, and men like me, with a wish to overturn the institutions of the country, and that, too, at a time when a bishop officially declares to his assembled clergy, that there must be such a change! What! reprobate my MANCHESTER lectures; reprobate my propostion for new-modelling the church; and declare, at the same time, that there must be such a change! A change, in WHAT? Why in that which is second only to the whole body of the peerage, if it be *second*, even to that. What! is there an inch of laud in the kingdom; or, at least, in England and Wales, which forms sixseventhsof the whole, as far as wealth and power goes; is there an inch of land, is there a house, or a mill or a barn, is there a stream of water, or a mine, or a tree, the proprietorship of which will remain wholly unaffected by this change? and yet you tell us, that there must be this change!

What, then, is it, that has produced this "*must?*" What is it that has occasioned the irresistible necessity? The establishment stood in tranquility, and was venerated by the people in general, for nearly 200 years. There were dissenters; but they were few in number, and very little in point of importance. It is not above fifty years ago that the boys and the addled eggs kept the parishes from being infested by ranters. How has it happened, then, that this '*must*" has arrived all at once, this dreadful "*must*," which, you will please to observe, is the "*must* of a *real revolution*, greater than ever was contemplated, either by me, or by any other Englishman that I have ever known? Why, my Lord, we had a twenty-two years' war, and added about six hundred milions to the debt, in order to prevent this very kind of revolution! Ah, God! How often did I put into print, during that same war, that "that war had prevented par-"liamentary reform for the time; but that it would "leave behind it consequences, *which would lead to a revolution, which even parliamentary reform itself would not prevent!*" How often did I put this into print, even during the continuance of the war! Here is the revolution come, then, or just coming, and your Lordship announces its certain approach.

Let us now, then, take a look at the real causes of this approaching change or revolution, a prodigiously greater revolution than that of 1668: let us take a look at the real causes of this revolution. An *established church* being what it ought to be, is this: God has said, for such is the order of the world, that the far greater part of mankind shall live by labour of one sort or another; and that the far greater part shall be subject to what may be called toil, or hard work. Hard work is so far from being a pleasure, that men in general never will perform it unless the performance be necessary to their subsistance. The far greater part would not perform it at all, if they possessed property in houses and land. Therefore, the order of the world; and, indeed, the happiness and harmony of mankind, render it necessary that the great body of the working people should not be owners of house or land; and thus it has been from the day of Moses to the present hour, in all nations of the world.

But then come the just and amiable principles of the Christian religion; and they say this, to the owners of the land and the houses. 'The land and 'the houses are 'yours, but not in such absolute 'right, as to exclude your working and poorer bre-'thren from all share. There shall be a church in 'each parish, and a priest for the teaching of re-'ligion; there shall be a church-yard for the burial 'of the dead; there shall be sermons and prayers, and 'marriages and baptisms; they shall be provision for 'the de[illegible]ove, and hospitality for the poor stranger; 'and these shall form the possessions, the inhabitants, 'the patrimony, of those who labour.'

This was the establishment which existed before what is called the Reformation. The establishment has been changed in this; the churches are now repaired and the poor are now relieved by the means of a tax, instead of out of the tithes, and the aristocracy and the parsons have taken the tithes all to themselves. This is the difference; but still the church, the church-yard, Christian teaching, are furnished by those who possess the houses and land, and are shared by those who possess no house nor land. The church, the church-yard, and the Christian teaching and services are still the poor man's property, in common with the rest of his neighbours; and, though he does not understand that *now*, he will, pretty clearly understand it before this revolution be over. It is very pretty to say, "Let every one pay his *own parson*, and find his *own church*.' Very easy to say this: like many other things much sooner said than done. Go and shut up a country parish church; let nobody in on the Sunday, but the land and house owners who pay the tithes and church-rates, shut the door against the chop-sticks; and then hear what they will say. Tell them, that as they pay neither tithe nor church-rates, they have no rights to the use of either church, church-yard, or parson. Do *that;* and then as far as that parish goes, the matter will be understood in a minute. Yes, it is pretty enough, and just enough, to talk about every man's paying his own parson, and finding his own church, in a country where there is no law but the law of nature in force; but where there is private property in house and land, the absurdity of such talk instantly becomes visible to every man who reflects upon the subject.

Well then, my Lord Bishop, such being the nature of a Christain church establishment, and the church, and all belonging to it being so evidently the common property of the poor as well as of the rich, let us now ask, how it has happened, that scarcely any body but the rich remain to adhere to the church; and they only in part, and that part generally very lukewarm? How it has happened that the millions who inherit this church from their forefathers and who must feel, in some sort, instinctively, that it is their patrimony; how it has happened that they have become eager to cast it from them; not only to care nothing about it; but to think that it would be a good thing for it to be put an end to; and are become quite eager to hire their own parsons and pay for their own place of worship, giving up their patrimony, and receiving nothing in return! To produce an effect like this, there must have been some *powerful cause*. Indeed there have been several causes, which causes I will now state.

First, POOR-RATES. When the parish priest was the person who relieved the poor out of the income of his parish, there was a powerful tie; there was outward and visible and effectual charity in deeds along with the charity in words. Our church very soon lost that tie: a married clergy, having benefices which had been robbed by the aristocracy could not be expected to be the fathers of the poor and the stranger. It was tried; but it would not do, and then came, the poor-rates and the church-rates. So that this establishment never was so firmly rooted in the hearts of the people as was the establishment of their fathers. Still, for a hundred and fifty years so small was the amount of the parochial relief that was wanted that the people hardly perceived whence it came; and the uselessness of the church towards providing relief was not so visible; but, the American war, and tenfold more, the French war, have caused the relief to be so great in amount, and made the poor-rates an affair so entirely distinct from the church, that all idea of the connexion ever having existed, is totally lost; the parson has been supplanted in point of importance by the overseer of his parish. Instead of a distributor of relief, the parson is now looked upon solely as the devourer of the produce of the soil; and it is well worthy the observation of a bishop of the church of England, that precisely in proportion as the poor-rates have increased in amount, the dissenters from the church have increased in number. This is well worthy of the attention of a bishop.

Second, THE PLURALITIES AND NON-RESIDENCE. These generally go together. Where there is a plurality there must be non-residence; but there may be non-residence where there is not plurality. Lord GUILIFORD has the great living of ST. MARY, SOUTHAMPTON, with the county parish of SOUTH STONHAM, adjoined; he has the two livings of OLD ALRESFORD and NEW ALRESFORD; and he has the living of MEDSTEAD. He had all these, and was a prebendary of WINCHESTER, and master of ST. GROSS' Hospital at the same time. Whether he have the two latter benefices now, I do not know; but he has still the benefices and *care of souls;* that is to say, *care of souls*, in the other five parishes; and he generally lives at WALDERSHARE, in the county of Kent. Lord WALSINGHAM has three or four livings. The first of the Lords was a son of the late Bishop of WINCHESTER, and the second a son-in-law. There is a Dr. KNOTT, who was at *Rome* a year or two ago, who had been there ten years, or thereabout, and who had two or three parish livings and a prebend in England all the while. Now, to say that instances like these are *very common*, in England would not be true; but, we lately had proof of one single clergyman having *ten* places of preferment in Wales.

However, with regard to the pluralities, it is notorious, that the livings are heaped upon those who are connected by family with powerful men; that they swallow up the immense revenues of the church, and that the work of the church is generally performed by men, whose early stipends do not amount to the yearly earnings of a journeyman carpenter in London, or those of an able cotton-spinner in Lancashire. Why, my Lord, do you think that a people do not know this? Their forefathers, at a very distant period, knew the effects of pluralities and non-residence. It was the people of England, and not the King nor nobles, that put down *alien-priories*. The Peter-pence that they paid to the Pope, they yielded ungrudingly, and for a very wise purpose; but they would not suffer bishops, nor priests, nor monks, to carry the wealth out of England. Indeed, the people clearly understand all the atrociousness of these pluralities and non-residence. They know the solemn vows, which every person makes at his ordination; they know what an abandonment of duty this is; they cannot believe in the sincerity of the individuals; and their personal dislike of the individuals has extended itself to the whole body; and has finally reached the establishment itself.

On this subject of non-residence we must not overlook the little *forerunning revolution*, made by act of Parliament, in 1802, at the instigation of the clergy themselves. Two acts of Parliament, the last of which was passed in the reign of ELIZABETH, forbade them to non-reside, and forbade them to traffic, under certain penalties in case of disobedience; and any man might inform against them in the Court of King's Bench for disobedience of these acts. In 1799 an informer brought actions against about a thousand of them in the Court of King's Bench. Did they pay the penalties, and did they repent, and did they amend their ways? Oh no! They petitioned the Parliament to *stay* the legal proceedings against them! That boroughmonger Parliament *stayed* the actions two years, one after another, and the third year it *quashed them altogether;* and abolished the law which compelled them to reside and forbade them to traffic! From that moment, I, *and in print*, predicted the *fall* of this church! So audacious a thing never was before heard of in the world. After this, my Lord, it is profligate, it is insolent, it is impudence calling for blows, for any parson to plead *law* or *constitution*.

Third, The PROFLIGATE GRANTS OF MONEY. As if for the purpose of rewarding the parsons for their shameful and detested neglect of their parishes; and for the purpose of insulting this oppressed nation at the same time, soon after the passing of the above act, the boroughmonger-Parliament began to vote them a hundred thousand pounds a-year, as a present, out of the general taxes, raised upon Catholics, Presbyterians, and all other dissenters, as well as upon churchpeople: and this the boroughmonger-Parliament continued to do annually, until it had voted them 1,600,000*l.*; though there were Bishops amongst them who had from twenty to forty thousand a-year, and rectors and vicars who had from five to ten thousand a-year each. The scheme was, by these means, to make the church *rich*, and thereby make it *strong*; the greedy fools not recollecting that rich churches have always been weak, and poor churches always strong.

Fourth, THE NEW CHURCHES. When an establishment of any sort is falling, it generally begins to lose its senses; but this establishment must have quite lost its senses before it conceived the project of propping itself up by this batch of new churches. The two or three millions of money voted out of the general taxes for this purpose, and paid by dissenters as well as church-people, was bad enough: but people did not see it so plainly; their goods were not sold, *they knowing* that they were sold for the purpose of paying the expense of these churches; but the part of the expense raised by rates, levied for the purpose *on the spot*, was sure to produce that which we now behold,—a resistance to the payment of those rates in the towns where these churches have been erected! The *law*, however, enforces the collection; the only remedy that the people can see, is to put down the establishment altogether! There was not a new church wanted on any spot in the kingdom. The bright idea was to *convert* the people to the church, and draw them away from the meeting-houses. If the parsons had taken the amount of the tithes of the three or four hundred parishes in England alone, where they have suffered the *churches to fall down, and where there is no service at all;* if they had appropriated the amount of these tithes to the building of new churches in populous places, and had gone there and preached and prayed without salaries, they would have emptied the meeting-houses in a short space of time. But as we are told that you are not to give a stone to those who ask for bread, so, when men ask for preaching and praying, do not expect you to lay on them *a tax*. The thing has turned out as every rational man expected. Instead of filling the new churches from the meeting-houses, it has required new meeting-houses to receive the flocks from the old churches; and the people are every where united for the purpose of getting rid of burthen altogether.

Fifth, THE PARSON MAGISTRATES. St. PETER was warned of the danger of appealing to his sword fo the defence of his Master. Our parsons have appealed to the sword of the law which they have taken into their own hands, and which they wield with more agility, adroitness, and effect than any other set of men in the kingdom. There are exceptions, doubtless, and I hope they are numerous, but, whether I look at the proceedings at petty sessions, quarter sessions, or at evidence given before committees of the House of Commons, when parsons are witnesses; at whichever of these I look, I instantly cease to feel any surprise at the universal feeling which now prevails in hostility to that establishment, the putting down of which, is a revolution, I again say, greater than that of 1668.

Sixth, and last, THE HALF-PAY PARSONS. Long is the list and dismal the items, that form the catalogue of those acts, for which this church has to answer; but, if we except the *staying* and *quashing* acts of Parliament, none seem to surpass the one coming under this head. At the close of the late war, whole shoals of officers, the relations of the nobility, the gentry, and the parsons, rushed into "*holy orders*," as herrings rush through a hole in a net, at the going out of the tide. To get into "holy orders," every one of them must have declared at the altar in the most solemn manner, "*that he verily believed himself to "have been called by the Holy Ghost to take upon him "the care of souls!*"—well you may shudder, my Lord! But if you shudder, do you think that we have all been blind; and do you feel surprised, then, at what you now behold with regard to the feelings of the people towards this church? Well, but they *might* believe themselves called by the Holy Ghost. Alas! But *they continued to receive their half-pay as naval and military officers, after they had received this call;* thus burdened, bent-down people had to pay tithes into one of their hands, and a fee for future military services into the other; and when this ceased, they were allowed to sell their half-pay for their lives, and the people have to pay it to this hour!

I stifle my feeling upon his subject, in order *to* avoid rudeness to you. Further statements and arguments are useless, as to the *causes* which have made the people abandon the church of England. These causes are as manifest as that of the death of a man, when we behold him shot through the body: we see the shot; and we see the body fall. We have beheld the causes which I have above stated to your Lordship, and all that we are in doubt about is, *which way* this ancient edifice will come down.

This brings me to the topic of TITHES, which, as it happens, I have not to discuss anew, having discussed it before most fully, and which discussion, or treatise, or call it what you will, I am now about respectfully to submit to your Lordship, I having written it four or five years ago; always having been about four or five years in advance of other people. I beg your Lordship to believe, that *becalling me* will not answer the purpose here; I beg you to believe, that I must be *answered*, or that my opponents would do better to hold their tongues. I have been preparing for these events *de longue main*, as the French call it; I foresaw that they must come; I foresaw that the church must give way, if the debt did not; and as it was the church that, in fact made the debt; so it is right and suitable that the church should go first. Now then, my Lord, pray read what I now submit to you, as an argument in support of the proposition for the abolition of tithes. Answer it, if you can; but if you cannot, I advise you to say not a word about the matter; and particularly not to imitate those who deal in calumny for lack of fact and argument; for it so happens that, just at this time I am not in a humour to put up with rough-handling of any sort.

With great respect for your Lordship's station and talents,

I am your most humble, and
most obedient servant,
WM. COBBETT.

OLD BAILEY.—OCTOBER 18.

(Before Mr. Baron VAUGHAN.*)*

Ann Vickers was indicted for forging and attempting to pass a receipt for 154*l* 13s. with intent to defraud Robert Hunt. There were two other indictments for the same offence.

Mrs. Hampton examined.—I am the wife of Robert Hampton, an officer in the army, now in India. In July last the prisoner was in my service. I used to deal with a French milliner named Follet. I owed her about 154*l*. On the 22d July I gave the prisoner 50*l*. and two 10*l*. notes to pay to her. I asked her to get me a receipt for the sum she had paid Madame Follet. She gave me a receipt which was afterwards proved to be a forged one. (The receipt was here produced by Schofield the officer, and also the bill.) On the 31st Augt. the prisoner went with me to Margate. She wanted to go to town. I allowed her to go until the 7th of September; but as she did not return I thought something was wrong, and I had her boxes searched. In consequence of what was found I had her taken into custody. The first thing I asked was, had she paid Madame Follet the money? The prisoner said that she had forged the receipt herself.

Cross-examined by Mr. Phillips.—Does not expect that a suit will be instituted against her when Colonel Hampton returns from India. Knows a gentleman named Tuffnell; was married in India; has returned about six years; became acquainted with Mr. Tuffnell when she came to London the first time. He is an examiner in the Audit Office. Is very intimate with him, and has travelled in various parts of England with him. Always used to dine and live in the same house with him when at Dover. They had been there twice together. Our first visit is about two years ago; we travelled together. He took the apartments. The prisoner at the bar was with us. She had many opportunities of seeing everything; believes her to be a very confidential person. Her income is about 700*l*. a year. Has employed the prisoner to pawn articles for her for the amount of 200*l*. at a time. Was at Margate for about three weeks. Mr. Tuffnell was there, and lived at the [illegible] took a bed-rom, for wh[illegible] paid all the other expens[illegible] about ten days; she w[illegible] lodgings; he came down, a[illegible] Went in a post-chaise to Cra[illegible] years ago with Mr. Tuffnell; [illegible] her, she is about sixteen years, [illegible] quarrel with Mrs. Atkinson, the l[illegible] at Dover, about some money, a[illegible] sitting on the staircase looking int[illegible] ness was at Boulogne about four or [illegible] Mr. Tuffnell was also with her; he rem[illegible] ten days; can't swear that she has not been [illegible] places with Mr. Tuffnell; don't recollect havin[illegible] with him elsewhere for a fortnight together: now [illegible] at 19, Princes-street, did live in Conduit-street a[illegible] two years; Mr. Tuffnell used to visit her; has be[illegible] married 20 years. (The witness kept asking the [illegible] lordships repeatedly whether she was obliged to an[illegible] swer these questions.) Has sent articles to pawn at Dobree's, Cotterell's, and Grave's, to the amount of 50*l*., 21*l*., 15*l*., and other small sums. Mr. Tuffnell is in habits of intimacy with her up to the present moment; can't say if he is in Court; he came with her as far as the Coffee-house this morning; he also came with her yesterday; the prisoner did not say that she had forged the receipt, but that she had written it herself; told this to the magistrate, and it was taken down; did say that she suspected it was not Mrs. Follet's hand writing; the prisoner did tell me that if I doubted the writing I could send to Mrs. Follet to convince myself; can't say where Mr. Tuffnell is just at this moment; she left him near the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill: never gave the prisoner permission to pawn when she liked; she had done so, but she still kept her in her service; made a charge against Mr. Barnes, the pawnbroker, but the bill was thrown out; has no objection that Mr. Tuffnell should be called as a witness, if it is absolutely necessary; she is certain that he was present at the conversation between her and the prisoner.

Schofield deposed that he searched the prisoner's box in Princes street on the 20th Sept., with Mr. Tuffnell and Mr. Halkin, who found a piece of paper.

Thomas Hakin deposed that he is the attorney in this case. He was present when the boxes were searched, and found two pieces of paper. The boxes appeared broken open. There was some valuable property in the large trunk.—He was sent for by Mr. Tuffnell in this case.

Peter Nicholas Follet stated that he lives at 49, Conduit street. Mrs. Hampton used to deal with his wife. In July last there was a bill due to them. The receipts are not in the hand writing of either himself or his wife. Has been in the custom of calling in Princes-street. He called several times in August. When he went for money he never could see the prosecutrix, it was always the prisoner.

Madame Follett corroborated her husband's statement.

Cross-examined—Has been to Mrs. Hampton's sometimes.

Mrs. Hampton, examined by the Court—Should not know any of the notes which she gave an Vickers for Madame Follett.

Wm. Tuffnell, of 216, Regent street—Was at Margate with Mrs. Hampton, in the latter part of August; remembers Ann Vickers going to London; and her being, on her return, taken into custody; recognised the receipt; remembers Ann Vickers telling him that the receipt was written by herself, and that she had not paid the money to Madame Follett; was present when the papers were found by Mr. Halkin.

Cross-examined—All the papers were found together; believed Mr. Halkin found them; they were all tied up in a bundle; they were first found in Ann Vickers's room, and left there; and when witness went to Bristol, they were sealed up; and on his return, found them where they had been left, and they were given to Mr. Halkin; does not exactly know why did not take away the papers in the first instance; he had intended to do so, he omitted somehow; he was in a hurry; stopped in the house about half an hour or three quarters; it certainly struck him at the time that the papers were important documents; the reason he did not take away the papers was because he wanted to see after the writing desk; does not know why he did omit taking them; it escaped his memory; there was plenty of time before he left the house to take the papers; those papers were not sealed up; some others were; on his return he found them on the dresser in the kitchen—no, not on the dresser; could not recollect where; does not know why he had not had those papers securely done up; had not been in Court this morning; had not been told any of the answers: had been stopping a long way off in order to be near (a laugh); could not well recollect whether he had himself conducted Halkin and Schofield—yes, he could, he had; when he went into the bed-room he cried out, "Good, God! the trunks are broken open;" knew this, however, before; did not exactly know why he had made use of the exclamation; it was an expression; did not intend to convey a surprise to the others; know the locks up stairs were picked; when he made use of the exclamation upon seeing the locks down stairs picked, he meant to be surprised with reference to the locks up stairs; was close to the trunks when he made the exclamation; there were three; but only exclaimed about two; one of those was the large trunk decidedly; saw this the moment he went in; it was corded; did not find it was unlocked till he uncorded it; and he did not make the exclamation till after the cord was off, when the box opened of itself; saw the box with the cords on; made the exclamation just when he went into the kitchen; Ann Vickers was at Margate; Schofield went with him into the house. ["Oh!" said Mr. Phillips "I don't accuse you of breaking them open."] Witness had the girl's keys, which he brought from Margate, but the locks were broken off; had no notion how they came broken off; could not say how these boxes were left open; there was a large quantity of jewel cases in them, linen and towels; no jewels or duplicates; has known Mrs. Hampton on very friendly terms for 13 years; has dined with her and visited her at different places; knows Mrs. Atkins, the landlady, at Dover; had a quarrel with her, she was angry with him at his discovering some peculation of hers with reference to the postman's Christmas box; was angry with her too. (Mr. Phillips said he would not ask him on what discovery.) Used to take the lodgings with Mrs. Hampton, though he could not recollect; used to dine with Mrs. Hampton at all the places; is no near relative of the lady's, nor any relative at all; remembers going to Cranford-bridge—to Windsor he meant; he had forgotten this: stopped there; he could not say how long; Mrs. H. paid the expenses; she always paid; at least he paid, and she refunded; she never paid expenses, however, that concerned him solely; the joint expenses she paid—travelling expenses, dinners, and so on; he was all the time on the visit to her; except at Margate, she always paid for his bed room. Ann Vickers said she wrote the receipt just as she was taken into custody; it was before the constable came; decidedly there was no person present at her confession; is not quite certain whether he had told

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

[redacted]tness in a case be-
. Barnes, which bill
yed by him; he has
before. There were
et—a man and a maid
of them as to how the

e house was only part occu-
; would swear that he never
he boxes.

Then read by the Clerk of the Ar-
ed to be for 154*l.* 13*s.*, and to de sign-
ett.

her being called upon for her defence, ad-
Court in a very modest but firm and in-
manner. She totally denied the charge and
ly declared that she had never seen the re-
in question. The only money she had latterly
d to Mr. Follett was 40*l.* in February last for which
eceipt was given by her to prisoner and then to Mrs.
Hampton. In July last she had received from her mis-
tress two 50*l* notes and one 10*l*., which by Mrs Hamp-
ton's orders she had handed over to Mr. Barnes, as part
payment of a heavy bill, and Mr. Barnes gave her
the proper receipts for those sums Madame Follett
had frequently sent for her money, and in July last her
mistress desired her to tell Mr. Follett that she could
not pay him because her agents had failed. In August
Mr. Folett came at least three time a week and at
length said he would force himself into the drawing
room in order to see Mrs. Hampton about his account.
After this Mrs. Hampton used to keep her door lock-
ed, and Mr. Tuffnell was applied to on the subject,
and one day he brought word from an attorney that
as Mrs. Hampton was a married woman she could
not be sued and therefore Mr. Follett must apply to
her husband for payment When Madame Follett came
again she (the prisoner) was desired by her mistress
to tell that lady to do her worst, she and her husband.
She delivered that massage to Madame Follett in Au-
gust last. The prisoner denied in the most positive term
that she had ever received any money to pay Ma-
dame Follett, with the exception of the 40*l.* which she
had paid. The receipt had been maunfactured by Mrs.
Hampton and Mr. Tuffnell and the charge had been
got up by them in order to put her (the prisoner)
out of the way that she might not depose facts be-
tween them to which she had been witness—their
sleeping together and to Mrs. Hampton's feeding,
clothing, and lending money to Mr. Tuffnell.

On this declaration by the prisoner, Mr. Tuffnell
by his manner betrayed his amazement at such an as-
sertion. He was observed by

Mr. Justice PARK, who directed the officers to remove him from the court. Whoever the individual was, his gesticulations were most indecorous. Mr. Tuffnel was then removed from the court.

The prisoner undisturbed by the interruption, pro-
ceeded with her statement. She reiterated her for-
mer observations and added that she had no hesitation
in declaring the whole of this charge a fabrication by
Mrs. Hampton and Mr. Tuffnell to get her out of the
way, as Col. Hampton was daily expected in England,
and these means were taken for sending her into
exile in a distant land, to prevent her giving evidence
of the many disgraceful and shameful transactions to
which she had been witness. The prisoner conclud-
ed by asseverating to the truth of her statement.

Mr. George Dyer, a clerk in the Bank of England, produced two Bank of England notes for 50*l.* each, dated June 8th, 1839 and severally numbered 1,247 and 1,448. The notes were paid in through the hands of London bankers.

Mr. William Thomas Barnes deposed that he was a Jeweller residing at 15 Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square and that Mrs. Hampton was a customer of his and was now in his debt some hundreds of pounds for articles of jewellery and plate. The witness produced his books, and proved that on the 17th of July last the prisoner paid him on account of her mistress, a 50*l.* Bank of England note, and on the 20th of the same month 60*l.* more. The notes produced by the last wit-
ness were sworn to by Mr. Barnes, who identified one of them as having his handwriting upon it. The other note he could not identify in consequence of having been torn at the Bank. The witness said that he had from time to time received about 500*l* from the priso-
ner on account of Mrs. Hampton who was still about 700*l* in his debt.

In his cross-examination by Mr. CLARKSON the wit-
ness admitted that he had known the prisoner since 1832, that he was on intimate terms with her, and that in the absence of Mrs. Hampton he had spent a whole night with the prisoner at the house in Princes street.

Re-examined by Mr. PHILLIPS.—Witness was him-
self charged by Mrs. Hampton, but the bill of indict-
ment was ignored by the grand jury. Ever since that charge he had always been ready to meet that or any other.

Mr. Livermore, examined by Mr. C. PHILLIPS, proved that he was in the service of Mr. Cottrell, a pawnbroker. The prisoner had frequently pawned articles of great value (diamonds) at his employer's shop. On the 14th of May, Mrs. Hampton, accompa-
nied by the prisoner, came to the shop and gave the latter permission to pawn, and the employer permissi-
on to receive, articles of value at her hands in pledge. On that permission witness has acted ever since, and has advanced to the extent of 400*l.* or 500*l.* since that time.

Cross-examined by Mr. CLARKSON.—Witness is one of the witnesses on a bill of indictment against the pri-
soner on another charge of felony; and in case of a conviction being had on that indictment, the property on which money had been advanced will have to be given up. A large quantity of plate was pawned by the prisoner on the 9th of September, to the amount of 34*l.*, and 15*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* on a gold chain, pawned on the same day.

Re-examined.—Witness is only a shopman to Mr. Cottrell and will not be in the smallest degree affect-
ed if the property pawned should have to be given up.

Mr. Baron VAUGHAN shortly charged the Jury, brief-
ly recapitulating the leading features of the case.

The Jury, after deliberating about ten minutes, re-
turned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

The announcement of the verdict produced no change in the calm demeanour which the prisoner had maintained during the progress of the trial.

The prisoner was then given in charge to the jury upon two indictments, charging her with stealing two Bank of England notes, and divers articles of jewelle-
ry and plate, the property of Colonel Hampton her master.

The counsel for the prosecution declined offering evidence to support these charges, and the jury re-
turned a verdict of *Not Guilty*, which was recorded, and the prisoner ordered to be discharged.—*Globe, Oct.* 19

MISCELLANEA.

A story has been in circulation, and has found its way into two or three papers, that the King has forbidden the Earl of Munster has presence, in consequence of an application from the Noble Earl for a Dukedom and a national domain. We can state positively that there is no truth in the report of Lord Munster's ever having applied either for a Dukedom or a national grant. The income of the Noble Earl is not large, but from the moderate style of this living, it is equal to his wants. It is gratifying to add, that his Majesty is on the most affectionate terms with all his children.

There has lately been established in Paris an office for insuring the lives of horses; which has proved a very profitable concern.

It is most probable that Parliament will be called together before Christmas. It is evident that something must be done, and although the present Government is one of Departments and Commissons, it will be necessary to consult our worthy Representatives in the difficulties which are arising, from whom we apprehend his Majesty's Ministers will not receive quite so much support as they did while the Reformers had faith in their promises, and belief in their principles. —*Bull.*

Sir Robert Peel is said to have invested a considerable sum of money in the Pennsylvania Canal. Mr. Marshall of Leeds, it is also stated, has a large amount of money embarked in various speculations in America. Seeing how the game is going at home this conduct may be deem-
ed prudent—we question the patriotism.

There is no man of any property in this coun-
try who must not feel that it is now at stake. When the old constitutional bulwarks were bro-
ken down, many of wise persons who aided in that work thought that nothing was done but tear-
ing some "rotten parchments"—putting down prejudices unworthy of the intellect of the age —abolishing matters that could be of no practi-
cal importance. How *can* carrying Catholic Eman-
cipation act upon our establishments? Impossi-
ble. As to its having any effect upon our pro-
perties—*that's* fudge. We told them that they were deeply mistaken, but we got nothing for so doing except abuse. *Now* who is right? The destruction of Schedules A and B followed hard upon the fatal measure of 1829. The upsetting of all reverence for the laws; and the lessons of profound contempt for every thing established taught from high places during the struggle which carried reform, destroyed all regard for property. The people were told that tithes should not be paid—that spe-
cies of property is annihilated. It was preached to them that taxes were intolerable—that species of public revenue is now the object of attack. How thin is the partition which divides respect for pri-
vate property from respect for ecclesiastical pro-
perty, or obedience to the laws which impose bur-
thens for the benefit of the state! Already in Ire-
land (the source from which almost all the ex-
amples of sedition and treason are derived) we find that rents are the object of attack. If the same supine indifference in private, the same cul-
pable want of firmness in public, prevail now as when the Protestant religion and the property of the Protestant Clergy were sacrificed, there can be no doubt that the same agency which was so tri-
umphant before will be triumphant again. And if the crusade against rent commence in Ireland. it will soon make its way into England.—*The Age.*

Political Influence of the Fair Sex.—In a few years the finest kingdoms of Western Europe will be under the government of the fair sex, and they will rule the destinies of the numerous states, as well as those who compose them. A young Princess, Donna Isabella the Second, aged three years, has already ascended the throne of Spain and the Indies, under the superintendence of her mamma and her aunt Donna Charlotte: Donna Maria is established in Lisbon and Oporto, and when our own King shall in the course of nature cease to reign, the throne of the British Isles will be fill-
ed by the Princess Victoria. In this manner not less than a hundred and fifty millions of the human race, in the four quarters of the globe, will bow to the fair sex, and the ladies may boast, like the former Kings of Spain and the present rulers of Britain, that the sun never sets on their dominions. It is impossible to help feel-
ing something more than an ordinary degree of interest in the three young Princesses, who seem likely, in a few years, to possess so large a share of power and influence, and on whose character so much depends. One of them, Donna Maria, has already passed through a stormy career, and a career equally stormy is, we fear, in reserve for the infant Queen of Spain. Our own Prin-
cess will succeed to an undisputed throne, and if her reign should be less famous for military ex-
ploits than those of her royal predecessors, the Queens Elizabeth and Anne, it will, we hope, ac-
quire a more lasting and a purer glory from the triumphs of freedom and science, and the exten-
sion of the rights and increase of the happiness of a free, loyal and prosperous people.—*Glasgow Courier, Oct.* 26.

Commutations for Half-pay since 1828.—857 officers have commuted their half-pay since Nov. 1828, and it appears by the calculation of the War-office, that the average age of the sellers has been thirty-eight years and three quarters, and the average annuity £68 11*s.* 2*d.*, the value of which, according to the government tables, is at the present price of the funds £1,130 10*s.* The average sum given to each officer has been £436 9*s.* 7*d.*: the difference, £694 0*s.* 5*d.*, is the ave-
rage profit to the public on the measure on each commission purchased; and the aggregate profit to the public on the 857 commissions has been £594,775 17*s.* 1*d.* The number of the different ranks thus commuted was, 1 major, 18 captains, 1 captain-lieutenant, 378 lieutenants, 10 second lieutenants, 258 ensigns, 29 cornets, 8 adjutants, 14 paymasters, 21 quarter-masters, 1 chaplain, 1 assistant deputy-paymaster-general, 1 deputy judge advocate, 1 physician, 8 staff-surgeons, 11 sur-
geons, 82 assistant-surgeons, 2 apothecaries, 11 hospital assistants, 1 veterinary surgeon. The 857 officers are thus actually out of the army, and have diminished the number of officers in the army by that number; and the saving to the public by this arrangement is £594,000. *Parlia-
mentary Evidence.*

THE LANDED INTEREST IN FRANCE.—Chateu-
vieux tells us that the surface of France is di-
vided into 4,200,000 properties; namely, 8,000 of 1,200 acres (averaged) 90,000 of 283 ditto, 200,000 of 160 ditto, 600,000 of 23 ditto, 3,400,000 of 15 ditto. In connection with this subject Seguin reports the number of French landholders at 10,292,793; so that very nearly one individual in every three persons holds landed property in France. He thus enumerates them:—8,024,987 paying 16*s.* a year in taxes, or under; 665,234 from 16*s.* to 24*s*; 642,345 above 21*s.* to 2*l.*; 523,991 above 2*l.* to 4*l.*; 322,669 above 4*l.* to 12*l.*; 68,457 above 12*l.* to 20*l.*; 33,663 above 20*l.* to 40*l.*; 13,447 above 40*l.* The German statis-
tician Hasselt estimated the number of houses in France 5,431,000 some years ago.

HOUSES OF THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS.—"Con-
cerning the towns and houses of the Egyptians, we have a good specimen in the remains of Bere-
nice, on the Red Sea, a city built upon one of those moles which distinguish the site of ancient Egyp-
tian towns. The situation of the houses is regular, the main streets coinciding, and in the centre was a temple. It was the custom of the people to live close together, and the largest houses were but for-
ty feet in length, and twenty in breadth; others were smaller, for, adds Belzoni, "these people had no need of great sheds to store coaches, chariots, or any other luxurious lumber. Their cattle and ca-
mels lay always in the open air, as they still do in all these countries; nor had they any extensive manufactories. The only buildings for their com-
merce would be but a few store houses; nor could the narrow lanes, which were in use in those times, occupy much of the ground.' Diodorus says, that the houses of Thebes were four or five sto-
ries high; and Belzoni shows from the city of Bac-
chus, on the lake Mœris, that the houses of Dio-
dorus resembled church towers without buttresses. The houses, he says, are not united, nor built in any regularity for streets, but only divided by al-
leys, not more than three or four feet wide, and all built of sun-burnt bricks. There is a cause-
way or road made of large stones. It runs through the town to the temple, which faces the south. In the centre of the city Belzoni observed several houses or rather cellars under ground, as they ap-
peared from their tops, which were covered with strong pieces of wood, over which there were some cane, and then above this a layer of bricks on a le-
vel with the surface, so that one might walk over them without perceiving that he was treading up-
on the top of a house. Upon uncovering some of these houses, after removing the layer of bricks was found a layer of clay, and then a layer of canes which were nearly burnt; and lastly under the canes some rafters of wood forming the ceiling. The wood was in good preservation and of a hard quality. The inside of a hut or cellar was filled up with rubbish; but they had evidently been in-
habited, as there was a fire-place in every one of them. They were not more than ten or twelve feet square, and the communication to each other was by a narrow lane, which was not more than three feet wide, also covered."—*Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopœdia.*

THE "STORM KING'S" MARRIAGE.—In the New York *Commercial Advertizer* of the 12th ultimo, we (*Liverpool Standard*) find an account of a wed-
ding between "Red Lightning," alias "Storm King,' alias "Peter Jones," an Indian of the Chippewa nation, and an English lady. It appears that Peter, during his sojourn in England, prepa-
ring for the missions among his red brethern, had won the heart of a lovely, delicate, and accomplish-
ed young English lady, whose religious zeal had induced her to follow him out to America, where the nuptial knot was tied, and the happy pair set off for the wilds of Upper Canada to spend the ho-
neymoon. We are sorry we have not room for the whole account, which is really a tale of interest. We guess the writer of the article has credit among his countrymen for gallantry. At all events he deserves it, for he bewails her fate in the most pathetic terms; in which we should have been disposed to join, had we been there:—

"Our emotions were tumultuous and painful. A stronger contrast was never seen. She all in white and adorned with the sweetest simplicity: her face as white as the gloves and dress she wore—ren-
dering her ebon tresses, placed *a la madonna* on her fair forehead, still darker. He in rather common attire—a tall, dark high-boned, muscular Indian. She a little delicate European lady—he a hardy iron-framed son of the forest. She accustomed to every luxury and indulgence, well educated, ac-
complished, and well beloved at home—possessing a handsome income—leaving her comforts, the charms of civilized and cultivated society, and sa-
crificing them all to the cause she had espoused—here she stood, about to make a self-immolation; and far away from country and kindred, and all the endearments of a fond father's house, resign herself into the arms of a man of the woods, who could not appreciate the sacrifice. A sweeter bride we never saw. We almost grew wild. We thought of Othelo —of Hyperion and the Satyr—of the bright eyed Hindoo and the funeral pile! She looked like a drooping flower by the side of a rugged hemlock! We longed to interpose and rescue her. But it was none of our business. She was in that situa-
tion by choice—and she was among her friends. That she is deluded, and knows nothing of the life she is to encounter, there can be no doubt. As evidence of this, she has brought out the furniture for an elegant household establishment—rich china vases for an Indian lodge, and Turkey carpets to spread upon the morasses of the Canadian forests! Instead of a mansion she will find a wig-wam, and the manufacture of brooms and baskets instead of embroidery. Poor girl! we wish she was sitting by her father's ingle in Lambeth, and Peter Jones preaching to the Chippe-was, with the prettiest squaw among them for his wife!"—*Greenock Ad-
vertizer, Oct.* 24.

A SOFT ANSWER TURNETH AWAY WRATH.—When Sir Mathew Hale dismissed a jury, because he was convinced that it had been illegally chosen to favour the Protector, the latter was highly dis-
pleased with him, and when Sir Mathew returned from the circuit, Cromwell told him in anger that he was not fit to be a judge; to which all the an-
swer he made was, *that it was very true*—*Satur-
day Magazine.*

TOWN-HALL.—Mr. *Hughes*, comedian at the New London Bridge Theatre, Tooley-street, was summoned for an assault on Miss Clarissa Frederica Fisher,

The fair complainant had commenced her state-
ment, when Mr. Alderman Ainsley said, "Excuse me, but you twist and twirl about so that I pre-
sume you are a figurante in the theatre?"

Miss Clarissa—No, Sir, I lead the principal tragic business. She then stated that on Wednesday even-
ing Mr. Hughes came to her and impertinently ask-
ed where his breeches were. Her blood fired at such an insult, and the only reply she made was, "Out thou twopenny-half penny jumping actor?" Upon which Mr. Hughes struck her.

Mr. Hughes—Your worship, when I retired to my dressingroom in order to put on my private clo-
thes, I found everything right but my breeches. They were gone—gone. I heard that this fair lady had been seen about my room, and so I quietly said to her, "Where, Miss, are my breeches?" She took umbrage, and called me names, upon which I pushed her, but that was all. I found my breeches in my room next day.

"And your money," anxiously inquired the Alderman, "was it safe?"

"Money, Sir," replied Mr. Hughes, "Lord, Sir! it was the wrong time of the week." (Laughter.)

The lady was told she might indict.

Amongst the objects landed from the Luxor, now at Rouen, is a sarcophagus, the property of the offi-
cers of the vessel, who took advantage of their resi-
dence in Upper Egypt to search for antiquities, and discovered this fine specimen at the bottom of a shaft in the form of a well, 125 feet deep, arched over with brick, and filled with earth and stones, and which led to two chambers, the second of which contained the sarcophagus. It is in ba-
salt, and is covered inside and outside with hiero-
glyphical inscriptions. At the bottom is sculptured a human figure lying on the back, which is also represented, in profile, on the top of the lid or covering. All the sculpture is in the most perfect state of preservation. According to the conjec-
tures of M. Champollion, this was the tomb of Queen Unknas, wife of Amasis and daughter of Psamme-
ticus II., whose crown was usurped by Amasis. This monument, as well as many others, was vio-
lated on the invasion of Egypt by the Persians under Cambyses. In forcing off the lid, the Per-
sians broke one of the corners of the sarcophagus with a lever made of sycamore wood, which was still found with it, though between 3,000 and 4,000 years have elapsed since it was used for this profanation. Outside of the tomb there were like-
wise found some of the bones of the mummy, which, according to tradition, was burnt by the Persians, and some of these bones still retained traces of the gold with which the whole mummy was enveloped, small portions of which had escap-
ed the effects of the fire.—*Galignani's Messeng'r.*

ALGERINE MUSEUM.—A curious museum is now exhibiting in Paris; it consists of a complete collection of the instruments of punishment in use at Algiers. There are ropes used by the police to punish female slaves guilty of slight transgres-
sions. Adultery is punished with death to both parties; the female is tied in a sack and cast into the water to perish, and the accomplice strangled with these police cords. The Bisgris, or police officers, are armed with batons, with which they inflict frequently summary punishment: they also bore them, like the Roman fasces, in processions before the Dey. Thieves have their right hands cut off by a surgeon, and it is customary, whe-
ther in order to increase the pain or to stop the bleeding, for him to plunge the culprit's maimed hand into boiling pease immediately after the mutilation. The yatagan is used to decapitate criminals ordered to be so punished by the Dey or Cadis; the victim in placed on his knees, and a single blow, so well tempered are the blades, suffices, and the number of executions is marked on the instrument. Different modes of punish-
ment were adopted for the same crime; the no-
ble Turk was strangled, the Moor hung, and any guilty of sacrilege impaled. Specimens of all these are in the collection exhibited.—*Globe, Oct.* 23.

LOVE SONG.

TO MISS MARTINEAU.
(From the Times.)

Air—"Come live with me and be my love."

Come, live with me, and we will write
My Blue of Blues from morn till night.
Chased from our classic souls shall be
All thoughts of vulgar progeny;
And thou shalt walk through smiling rows
Of chubby duodecimos,
While I, to match thy products nearly,
Shall lie in of a quarto yearly.

'Tis true, ev'n books entail some trouble;
But *live* productions give one double.
Correcting children is *such* bother,—
While printers' dev'ls correct the other:
And, whereas physic and wet nurses
Do much exhaust paternal purses,
Our books, if ricketty, may go
And be well dry nurs'd in *the Row*;
And when God wills to take them hence,
Are buried at *the Row's* expense.

Just think, my own Malthusian dear,
How much more proper 'twill appear,
In times, when (as 'tis prov'd by thee
In thy own Works, Vol. 93)
The daily march of population
So much outstrips all moderation,
That ev'n prolific herring shoals
Keep pace not with our erring souls, *
How far more proper and well-bred
To stick to writing books instead;
And show the world how two Blue lovers
Can coalesce, like two book covers,
(Sheep-skin, or calf, or suchwise leather)
Letter'd at back, and stitch'd together,
Fondly as first the binder fix'd 'em,
With nought but—literature betwixt 'em.

* See "Elia of Garveloch."—Garveloch being a place where there was a large herring-fishery, but whe e, as we are told by the author, "the people increased much faster than the produce."

BOMBAY.—Printed and published for the PROPRIETORS, by SORABJEE DORABJEE, at the Courier Press, No. 9, Church Lane, where all communications addressed to the EDITOR, are received.